AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph of the specification beginning at page 21, line 11, as follows:

Following this adjustment of the ~~N-ratios~~ I-ratios by using the average C-factor to obtain the A-ratios, diagnosis is carried out for each probe using another rule which holds that any ratio value that deviates from the normal ratio value by more than 25% is an indication that the genomic DNA sample is abnormal for that particular targeted segment. For example, if the I-ratio of the signal of the probe that is indicative of chromosome 21 for a male sample to the internal standard used on the two duplicate microarrays was 1.01, and for this particular test procedure, the average C-factor was calculated to be 1.10, a readjustment for the chromosome 21 probe ratio would be figured as follows: 1.01/1.10 equals 0.92 (the A-ratio). Then the A-ratio (i.e., 0.92) would be compared to the N-ratio of the signal for the chromosome 21 probe for a normal male sample, which had earlier been found to be about 0.68. It can thus be seen that this value is about 35% higher than the normal ratio; thus, this sample would be diagnosed as being indicative of trisomy 21. As a matter of interest, the theoretical value for trisomy 21 is generally accepted to be about 1.02, which is reasonably close to the readjusted ratio of 0.92 that was obtained as a result of the analysis.